

1 A numeral 2 shows a liquid-accommodating tool for accommodating a definite amount of the previously weighed liquid component B. In the example of the embodiment shown in Fig. 2, the liquid-accommodating tool 2 is an integrally formed synthetic resin-made cylindrical cap that can slide toward the side of the outlet hole 1b for the mixture within the cylindrical mixing compartment 1a of the capsule main body 1 and is provided with a thin film-like seal portion 2a to form a circular flow-in hole for the liquid component B on a center axis in a front end portion thereof. In the examples of the embodiments shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the liquid-accommodating tool 2 is constituted by a bag (pillow) in which the liquid component B is wrapped by a sheet film made by a resin, a metal foil, or a laminate made by a resin and a metal foil, to be installed between the capsule main body 1 and the cap 4 provided with the nozzle 4a. In the examples of the embodiment shown in Fig. 5, the liquid-accommodating tool 2 is constituted by a bag (pillow) in which the liquid component B is wrapped by a sheet film made by a resin, a metal foil, or a laminate made by a resin and a metal foil, to be installed in the outside of an aperture hole provided on the side surface of the capsule main body 1.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 13, line 1, with the following text:

2 A numeral 3 shows a synthetic resin-made plunger for extruding the mixture of the powder component A and the liquid component B mixed with each other within the mixing compartment 1a of the capsule main body 1 toward the side of the outlet hole 1b for the mixture. The example of the embodiment in Fig. 2 shows an embodiment in which the plunger 3 is an integrally formed synthetic resin-made one that can slide toward the side of the thin film-like seal portion 2a within the liquid-accommodating tool 2, a rod-like protrusion 3a breaking through the thin film-like

12 seal portion 2a of the liquid-accommodating tool 2 is provided in a front end portion thereof, and after leading the liquid component B within the liquid-accommodating tool 2 to flow into the mixing compartment 1a of the capsule main body 1, the plunger 3 moves together with the liquid-accommodating tool 2, thereby inserting the rod-like protrusion 3a into the outlet hole 1b for the mixture of the capsule main body 1. The examples of the embodiments shown in Figs. 3 to 5 show that plunger 3 is an integrally formed synthetic resin-made one having such a shape that the mixture can slide toward the side of the outlet hole 1b for the mixture within the mixing compartment 1a of the capsule main body 1. In the example of the embodiment shown in Fig. 3, the plunger 3 is provided with the rod-like protrusion 3a breaking through the sheet film on the opposite side to the outlet hole 1b of the liquid-accommodating tool 2 in the front end portion thereof.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 11, with the following text:

13 In the embodiment shown in Fig. 2, the air-permeable filter 1c is placed in a state of clogging a mixture passage connecting the nozzle 4a for directly administering the mixture to a restoration site of a tooth to the mixing compartment 1a; in the embodiments shown in Figs. 3 and 5, the air-permeable filter 1c is placed on the side wall of the mixing compartment 1a; and in the embodiment shown in Fig. 4, the air-permeable filter 1c is placed on the side wall of the mixing compartment 1a and the plunger 3 extruding the mixture within the mixing compartment 1a toward the nozzle 4a for directly administering it to a restoration site of a tooth. In order to fix the air-permeable filter 1c at least in a part of the peripheral wall of the cylindrical mixing compartment 1a of the capsule main body 1, it is necessary to place the air-permeable filter 1c along the peripheral wall of the cylindrical mixing compartment 1a

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of the capsule main body 1. Accordingly, in cases other than the case where the air-permeable filter 1c is kept between the capsule main body 1 and the cap 4 so as to clog the outlet hole 1b of the capsule main body 1 as in the embodiment shown in Fig. 2, an aperture window is formed on the side wall of the cylindrical mixing compartment 1a of the capsule main body 1 or the plunger 3 in the side facing the mixing compartment 1a, and the air-permeable filter 1c disposed in the aperture window is pressed and fixed by a presser which is similarly provided with an aperture window. In this case, it is preferred that the air-permeable filter 1c is provided in a position other than the inner side wall of the mixing compartment 1a constituting a sliding surface with the plunger 3 (the liquid-accommodating tool 2 in the example of the embodiment shown in Fig. 2 ) that slides and moves along an inner wall of the mixing compartment 1a.

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Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 19, line 20, with the following text:

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A numeral 8 shows a mixing main body provided with a driving portion for mechanically shaking the capsule holding chamber 7. The mixing main body 8 is also provided with a motor as a driving source, a power source switch, etc. as well as a vacuum device 9 and a vacuum meter 9a. This vacuum device 9 is connected at one end to the capsule holding chamber 7 via an air hose 10 and has an inlet 11 for air from a dental unit at a second end. The vacuum device 9 may be a usual vacuum pump driven by a motor. However, when the vacuum device 9 is an ejector connected to a compressed air supply device for a dental unit, a compressed air supply device for a dental unit placed in a dental clinic can be used as a power source thereof, and the system can be made at low cost and of simple structure. Thus, the latter is preferred.

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